CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1831. [NO. 725.

TED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ion. Advertisers are requested to state the
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
ll forbid, and charged accordingly.
s to the Editor must be post paid.

le of Real Estate.

SUANT to the provisions contained in the
veyances, the Subscribers will sell for the
s, at Public Auction, in front of the Town
n Fayetteville, on Monday, the 9th day of
t, the following Lots and Parcels of LAND,
improvements thereon.

ot on the West side of Union street,
on said street 153 feet, late the property of
Chalmers, and now occupied by George Mc
sq.

ot on the East side of Union Street,
tely opposite the first named Lot, and run-
the creek.

nimproved Lot on Hay Mount, con-
one acre, on the West side of Adam Street,
the residence of Constant Johnson.

ot on the South side of Mason Street,
property of David Ochiltree, and occupied
Birdsall

ot with a Bacon Factory thereon, on
th side of Mason Street

acres of Land in the County of Cum-
on Cape Fear River near Fox's Island,
as the plantation of David Ochiltree.
s made known at sale.

For the Trustees.
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*
ville, April 18, 1831.—24-*ts*

luable Mill at Auction

onday, the 2d day of May next, unless pre-
ously disposed of at private sale, the Subscri-
sell to the highest bidder, on the premises,
uable *SAW MILL*, on Rockfish creek, about
from Fayetteville, adjoining Mr. W. R. Car-
ill, with two Saws, all in complete order and
uilt Those who wish to purchase are desir-
it and examine the premises, which will be
y Mr. Isaac Jackson. There are between
100 acres of Land, lying on the South side
reek, about four miles above the Mill, which
old with it. The situation of the Mill is so
own, (being within such a convenient dis
om the Cape Fear River that the Lumber
an be rafted at the Mill,) that it is deemed un-
ry to enter into a further description.
s will be made known at sale.

JOHN KELLY.
ary 24. 10*ts*.

Notice.

Subscribers are this day receiving in part,
ing supply of *FANCY* and *SEASON-*

DRY GOODS,

ole of which are expected by the next arri-
New York, having been selected in that ci-
experienced judge, they flatter themselves
be able to offer to the public and the *Town*
rticularly, articles in their line, on as good
can be purchased in this market. Their
ill in part comprise the following articles,

Fancy and staple Dry Goods,
Fine fur, black & drab Hats,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Choice old Wines, (for family
h a general assortment of *GROCERIES*,
hich they invite the attention of the public
y.

HORTON & HUTTON.
11, 1831. ‖23-tf.

Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
80 bags prime green Coffee,
50 sacks blown Salt,
25 barrels Mackarel, No. 3.
8 barrels large Mullet,
6 half barrels Mackerel, No. 1,
40 half ditto ditto do. 3,
50 kits Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,
15 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. ditto.
18 hhds. good W. I. Molasses,
100 best quality Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 doz. wool Hats,
25 kegs White Lead,
10 boxes window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12
100 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 do Sound do.
50 lbs. Candles,
50 empty salt Sacks,
90 lbs. prime Bacon,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
4 casks Cheese,
4 casks best quality Rice.
e goods will be sold at low prices for cash
y produce, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
12, 1831 ‖23tf.‖

CTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

ubscriber having received the appointment
ctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has
connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and
ues the above business under the firm of
ford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

hos Sandford & Co.

ake leave to tender their services to their friends and the pub-
in the transaction of Auction and Commission
ey solicit consignments; liberal advan-
will be covered.
ville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖
ubscriber of the Cape Fear Recorder will
the above four times.

n, Sign and Ornamental *Painting.*

Subscriber respectfully informs the public,
has established himself at Mr McLauch
Shaving Shop, where he is prepared to
orders in his line of business, with neat-
espatch, and upon reasonable terms.

J. VAN WAGENEN.
‖23-tf.‖

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE

Cloak, Stock, and Clothing Warehouse—Removed.

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 184, Maiden Lane, to the spacious Store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138,
Pearl Street, N. York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent. discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.
April 13, 1831. ‖23 12t.‖

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works.

SUBSCRIBERS to these Works are requested to call for them at the Observer Office, both volumes having been received

A few copies for sale at the same place.
April 20.

Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office, an additional supply of fine and common Cap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low.

E. J. HALE.
April 20.

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
30 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
5 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

10,000 lbs. prime BACON, cured in Fayetteville.

THOMAS FULLER & CO.
March 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices

JOHN McARN.

Private Boarding

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

Also, having good Stables, well supplied with Provender, he will accommodate transient persons, who may wish to stop a few days in town.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.
Fayetteville, Oct. 27 1830. §99tf§

Notice.

THAT a Note of Hand given by me to A. E. Smith on or about the 15th January, 1830, has been paid. In my settlement with him, I neglected to take the Note out of his possession; this, therefore is to caution the public against trading for the above described Note, as I am determined not to pay it again

WM. HANCOCK.
Moore County, April 2, 1831.

Further Notice.

THE above mentioned Note has been paid to me, and left by William Hancock in my possession by neglect, after it had been fully satisfied, he having made with me several settlements and given his note, I through mistake, disposed of the above note in payment of a judgment illegally recovered against me, and at the time of its disposal, my confusion was such that I was ignorant as to the disposal of it.

A. E. SMITH.
Moore County, April 2, 1831. ‖23 3w.‖

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

Bills of Exchange for sale.

ACADEMY.

MR. TRIPP

HAS the satisfaction to announce that his connexion with Captain Ransom with the Fayetteville Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy will terminate on the last day of April next, and on the Monday following, being the 2d day of May, he will recommence his School, to be conducted, as formerly, under the regulations established by the School Committee of the Town. The plan of education will always be in conformity to the wishes of the parent or guardian, either preparatory, or admission into any class in our universities, for the study of the learned professions, or for any occupation that may be desired.

The rates of tuition are; for Reading, Spelling, and Writing, $3. The same with Arithmetic, $3 50. English Grammar and Geography, $5. Commencement of Latin Language and Algebra, $6. Latin and Greek Languages, Roman Antiquities, Grecian Antiquities, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Human Mind, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Projections, the use of Globes, Dialling, Chemistry, Botany, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. $8, per quarter, with a tax of 25 cents on each individual, to defray the expenses of water, firewood, &c While all diligence will be exerted to facilitate the pupils' progress, no one will be advanced faster than his attainments will justify.

Fayetteville, March 29. ‖21 tIM.‖

Fayetteville *Literary, Scientific and Military* ACADEMY.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Semi-annual Examination of the Cadets at this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 23d of May next, and continue until the 1st of June. Parents and Guardians of the Cadets, are respectfully invited to attend, as also, literary and scientific gentlemen generally, throughout the State.

Mr R. would also improve the present opportunity to inform the public, that his engagement with Mr. Tripp having expired, he has secured for the Academy, *hereafter*, the services of a gentleman in the Classical Department, who is generally and *favourably* known to this community.

T. B. RANSOM, *Sup't.*
Fayetteville, April 6 1831 ‖22-tf.‖

For Sale.

15,000 lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

SUBSTANCE OF Mr. RANDALL'S SPEECH AT THE CLAY MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. RANDALL remarked, that the duty of opening the meeting had been assigned to him; the vast concourse of citizens now assembled, the very bone and sinew of our population, collected without the use of any other means to congregate them, than the ordinary public notice, attested the intensity of interest felt in relation to the Administration of Gen. Jackson. Whatever had been his military services, however honest his intentions, and however great his patriotism, his utter incapacity to preside over the nation was now abundantly manifest Towards him, personally, he had never indulged an unkind feeling, and he now only spoke of him as a public man. Gen Jackson, previous to his election, had been profuse in his pledges: more so, perhaps, than propriety would sanction—more so than any other candidate, and it was remarkable, every public pledge, made by him, had been forfeited.

In his letter to Mr. Monroe, of the 12th November, 1816, he lays down the course of conduct of a patriotic President. He says, "In *every* selection, *party and party feelings* should be avoided. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, *without regard to party*, you will go far, if not entirely to eradicate those feelings, which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of Government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should *be liberal and disinterested*, always bearing in mind, that he acts *for the whole and not a part* of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble."

How has he acted? In one year he has removed more officers from "party feeling," than had been removed since the organization of the Government. It was in this manner he was 'liberal and disinterested;' acting for the whole and not a part of the nation. If there were wanting a feature to aggravate the inconsistency, it was to be found in the historical fact, that Mr. Monroe found the nation just emerging from a great national conflict, in which parties had been, on principle, divided; while Gen. Jackson came into office in a time of peace, and those he removed from office, had committed no other crime than to prefer another candidate, to this liberal and disinterested adviser of Mr. Monroe.

Is another feature of aggravation to be added? In Gen. Jackson's memorial to the Senate of the U. S. in 1820, speaking of *himself*, he says, the "removal" of no "public officer" should be effected "*to create a vacancy, or to gratify the ambition of a favorite partisan.*" When this shall come to pass, "the patriot will have ample cause to *tremble* for the *honor* of his *Country*, and the *perpetuity of her republican Institutions.*"

In his resignation of his seat in the Senate of the U. S. to the Legislature of Tennessee, dated the 14th Oct. 1825, adverting with great severity on the conduct of his opponent, he says, Members of Congress should "be withdrawn" from the "*prospects of Executive patronage*," and "*calculations for intrigue and management would fail.* If not, CORRUPTION MUST BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY."

What has been the sequel? Mr. Adams had appointed but two members of his Cabinet from Congress; and it is believed no other President had appointed more; yet, Gen. Jackson comes into office, fresh with this taunting pledge thrown at his opponent, and appoints the *whole five* members of his cabinet from Congress, Mr. Van Buren having resigned as Senator only a few weeks before his appointment, and no doubt after it had been definitively designated; add to the *five Cabinet appointments the three great missions* to Europe, and the important mission to South America, all selected, within the first few months of his administration, from members of Congress. Every day adds to the number of appointments from Congress, and more individuals, selected from that body, now hold appointments under Gen. Jackson, than *at any period since the organization of the government.* We have, indeed, Gen. Jackson's own authority to say, "*corruption*" is "the order of the day."

In his message to Congress, dated the 7th December last, Gen. Jackson remarks, a restriction upon the re-eligibility of the President will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created." Such a restriction (he adds) is necessary, in order that he (the President) may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the straight line of constitutional duty; that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessors can admit."

But a few weeks elapsed after this declaration before the members of his family, in letters franked by himself, courted and solicited a renomination: his private friends in Congress opposed the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's amendment to the Constitution, proposed in accordance with his own recommendation, and every engine is put in motion to secure his re-election.

One more quosation from Gen. Jackson's pledges (said Mr. R.) and I have done.

In his resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee, he says—

"It is due to *myself* to *practice* upon the *maxims* recommended to others."

How he has practised upon these maxims has been seen.

It was worthy of remark, that the three great national measures proposed by Gen. Jackson to Congress, were in Dec. 1829—the Treasury Bank, the alternate Judiciary organization of the Supreme Court of the U. States; and in Dec. 1830, another substitute for the Bank of the United States, modified, but still retaining the obnoxious feature of a Treasury Institution. Mr. R. would not stop to contrast the proposed addition of patronage to the General Government, with Gen. Jackson's fears of consolidation and solicitude for States Rights. He called the attention of the meeting to the fact, that so ridiculous and absurd were these propositions, that even their consideration had not been moved by a single member of Congress. So untenable were they, that no member of Congress had been found bold enough to jeopard his character, by even moving their consideration, much less their adoption.

No Institution in the country is free from the attacks of the Administration and its friends. The Bank of the United States, the Judiciary, and the Navy, are the objects of their hostility. A recent occurrence, in this District, fully proves the truth of the remark in relation to our noble navy. The Bank of the United States, identified with our commercial prosperity, and, at this moment, the admiration of all Europe, conducted by men, of all parties, as pure as the centre of the marble of which its stately edifice is erected, has been the object of unceasing attack; and General Jackson has been so far imposed upon, as to be induced to say in his message of the 7th December, 1829, "that it must be admitted, by all, that it (the Bank of the United States) has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency;" an assertion at variance with the experience of the whole community.

What single instance of reform has been effected by General Jackson or his Administration?

Official documents establish, that the expenditures of General Jackson's Administration are greater than those of Mr. Adams; less money has been appropriated to the payment of the public debt; the General Post Office Department has been reduced from a most flourishing condition to bankruptcy, the Press has been subsidised; our country has been the ridicule of the world, by the maniacal tricks of a man whom, in his last days, Mr Jefferson refused to send abroad; the Secretary of State has so far forgotten his dignity, as to interpolate our private disputes into our foreign negotiations; our Cabinet is distracted and divided; the two highest officers of the Government, are seen, as disputants, in the arena of public crimination and recrimination, and each new bevy of confidential advisers allege, in extenuation of his conduct, that Gen. Jackson has been a victim of the intrigues of those who preceded them in the possession of his confidence.

During all this time, Gen. Jackson avoids most cautiously any committal on the most important topics of our National System. Who knows his opinion on the Tariff? Where are we to find his sentiments on Internal Improvement? In his votes as a Senator for the system, when our public debt was a matter of importance, in his veto of 1830, or his approval of more exceptionable appropriations in 1831. It may not be amiss to observe, that in a report made by Mr. Hemphill, as Chairman of the Committee of Roads and Inland Navigation, during the last session of Congress, it has been proved that in all the estimates of monies expended, or proposed to be expended, in works of Internal Improvement made, by him, as the basis of rejecting the bills, upon which he placed his veto—he has been most lamentably imposed upon by those around him.

How long will Pennsylvania continue to support Gen. Jackson and oppose all his measures? Humiliating indeed is our situation; and it rests with the people to say how long we shall endure this state of debasement.

A Gentleman Pick pocket.—On Tuesday morning, about 11 o'clock, two persons, apparently gentlemen, entered the Police office in some agitation, and advanced to the seat of the magistrate as if they had some important matter to communicate. The Magistrate looked not a little astonished when the younger of the two observed that he had brought up his companion on a charge of stealing his pocket book, containing about fifty dollars. All eyes were instantly turned towards the accused who stood before them with the manners, dress, and the whole deportment of a gentleman. The complainant proceeded to state that about half after eight o'clock yesterday morning he called at a barber's shop in Pearl near Chatham street, to be shaved—pulled off his coat and hung it upon one of the hooks. It being inconvenient to wait for the disengagement of the barber, he undertook the desired operation himself. A very gentlemanly man, with gold spectacles and unusual dignity of demeanor, was soon released from the barber's hands, who rose and commenced brushing his coat, which was hanging by the side of the complainant's. He soon retired, and in a few minutes, when the complainant took his coat to put it on, he discovered that his pocket book had been stolen from the side pocket. As no other person but the one above mentioned had been noticed near it, his suspicion was so strongly fixed upon him, that he resolved to go in pursuit. He met him in the street in about two hours, charged him with the felony, which he immediately admitted, and handing him his own pocket book, to which the money had been transferred, implored him for humanity's sake to be satisfied with the restitution and not bring distress upon his innocent family. The complainant was of opinion that such a compromise was not consistent with the duty he owed to the public, and therefore told him he must accompany him to a Police Magistrate. The accused is a foreigner, about 50 years of age.—He was fully committed to Bridewell by Justice Lownds, to answer to the charge.—*Jour. of Com.*

We understand that Com. Barron will be placed in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, as the successor of Com. Bainbridge, instead of Com. Warrington; and that the last named officer will take the place of Com. Barron at the Norfolk Yard.

FOREIGN.

New York, April 14.

The packet ship Hibernia, Maxwell, from Liverpool, in the uncommonly short passage of 23 days, brings us London papers to the 20th ult. inclusive, which are fraught with most interesting and important news.

To begin with the cause which just now lies nearest to the hearts of Americans, that of Poland, we have to record a series of encounters, terminating in a sanguinary battle on the 25th February, between the army of General Diebitsch and the Poles; which, after desperate fighting on both sides, and, for the forces engaged, great slaughter, seems to have been rather indecisive—the Russians not having moved after it upon Warsaw, and the Poles taking fresh means to strengthen themselves in their capital. One of those means was the destruction of the suburb of Praga, (so fearfully renowned in Suwarrow's bloody storming of Warsaw,) in order that the defence of the city might have full scope. Most of the accounts of this struggle come through Prussia, and are thus far tinged with their preference for the Russian cause. We give all the details our limits admit.

Next, of BELGIUM.—*M. Surlet de Chokier* has been chosen Regent; and, by a Proclamation of which will be found below, seems determined that Belgium shall be a substantive Power, and not the mere tool of the Five Powers. In his address to the Luxemburghers, he tells them he has "sworn to maintain the independence and integrity of the Belgian territory," and declares that he will be faithful to his oath: "we began our revolution," says he, 'in spite of the treaties of 1815; we will finish it in spite of the protocols of London."

The King of Holland has sent troops to Luxemburgh, and ordered its new governor, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, to allow its inhabitants only a month, from the date of the 5th inst., to return to their allegiance. In so doing, he founds himself upon the declarations of the "Five Powers," and the protocol of January 20th, confirmed by that of February 19th. And he is supported by the Germanic Federation, who have announced their determination to support him as a German Prince, in the possession of Luxemburgh as a German State, although the people of that province have declared for a union with Belgium, and have sent their representatives to the Belgian Congress, by which the Regent was elected.

This declared intention of supporting them against Holland, and the protocol of the Powers (to which the King of Holland had previously assented), whereby Luxemburg was, in the establishment of the limits of the Netherlands and Holland, assigned to the latter, seems to us to indicate the reliance of the Regent upon France: and if so, *there must be war*; for Prussia certainly will not permit Luxemburg to pass into the hands of the Belgians, nor can England very well. The report prevalent at the latest dates in London, that a British fleet of six sail of the line were under orders for the Scheldt, though feebly discountenanced by the Courier, may indicate the precautionary measures which the public opinion anticipates from the British Government.

In ITALY, we do not find that any thing very decisive had occurred, either as to the suppression or the spreading of the insurrectionary spirit. The Roman States were still its chief scene. Ancona had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, who, moreover, had carried off a Cardinal from his palace. Austria had not stirred a step beyond the confines of her *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom* but, within that, tranquility was maintained.

In the South of SPAIN, an insurrectionary movement, provoked by Torrijos, had failed entirely. The Governor of Cadiz had, however, fallen a victim to it.

GREAT BRITAIN is in a ferment, on the subject of Reform, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russel, on the 1st of March; and after a protracted debate of seven days, a thing almost unheard of in England, was read a first time on the 8th; and the second reading, which would test the measure, was appointed for the 21st The proposition of the Government goes far beyond the expectations of every one; and Mr. Hume, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. O'Connell, admitted that it was worthy of their support. On the other hand, the owners of boroughs, *sixty of which are to be disfranchised entirely*, and *forty-six* to be reduced to one member each, are vehement in their opposition, and, in conjunction with the ultra-Tory party, were moving Heaven and Earth to defeat ministers on the second reading of the bill. All the leading men in the House of Commons spoke on the subject; among them, Mr. Jeffrey for the first time. The substance of this bill is, *first*, disfranchising wholly or in part one hundred and six boroughs; *secondly*, giving to Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, Greenwich, Sunderland, Wolverhampton, Davenport,—and to Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Mary le-bone and Lambeth,—now forming parts or suburbs of London and Westminster—*two* members each; and to *eighteen* other towns, among them Whitehaven, South Shields, Macclesfield, Kidderminster, Huddersfield, Bolton, le Moor, Cheltenham, &c., *one* member each; and, thirdly—extending the right of voting to all males of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, possessed of real property of the yearly value of £10—($44 44c.)—or in cities, occupying for six months previously to an election, a tenement of the same yearly value. Poll lists are to be made out at stated times before the election, and those only inscribed on them, are to be permitted to vote. The vote is to be as now, *viva voce*.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his proposition for a reduction of the duties on European timber, and an increase of those on timber from the American Colonies. After a debate, chiefly confined to the Chancellor Lord Althorp, and Mr. Attwood, who opposed him, the question was taken and the result was—

For Mr. Attwood's motion, that the chairman do leave the chair,	236
Against it,	190
Majority against Ministers,	46

The defeat of Ministers on this incidental question, will not affect their permanency in office: that would be tested on the 21st; and we feel sanguine that they will carry their bill of Reform,—in favor of which, the House was inundated with petitions, and but one solitary one, as far as we perceive, had been presented against it by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords. In reference to the Ministers being thus left in the minority, the Courier of the 19th says:—"We regret it, not with reference to the peculiar measure, but because at an important time like the present, it gives them the appearance of weakness which they do not possess in reality."

POLAND.

[*Extracts from Private Letters—published in the London Times, March* 15.]

POLAND. *Warsaw, Feb* 28.—I wrote you by last post, and now write again to say, we are still in the land of the living: how long we may remain so, God only knows.

Early in the morning of the 25th inst., the Russians having received considerable reinforcements, not less than 25,000 men, drew forth their whole army in line of battle in front of the forest, and began a most desperate attack on the left wing of the Polish army, near Jablonna. The attack was manfully sustained

by th General Uminski (who had just arrived, having recently made his escape from Prussia); he succeeded after fighting very hard to repulse and drive them back, and having taken six pieces of cannon, spiked them, neither having horses nor time to take them off: he, however, at length succeeded in driving the Russians to the Forest, and stop their firing. General Uminski then attacked the Russian centre, and penetrated their lines, making dreadful slaughter, having driven them from their position.

It appears that General Diebitsch had calculated on penetrating to Warsaw on Friday, and so fulfil his promise to the Emperor to reinstate him on the throne of Poland in a month from the day his Imperial Majesty had been dethroned; but on Friday the month expired. Having received the reinforcements, he brought the whole into action, with his 400 cannon playing away all day. Being so close to the town, you may suppose what were the feelings of the inhabitants, particularly the women. It appears he calculated most on the left wing of his army, where he had an enormous force, with which he expected to be able to penetrate the right lines of the Polish army, situated near Crochow, under the command of Chlopicki and Skrzynecki. The battle was sanguinary in the extreme.

The Russians made six tremendous charges, and were six times repulsed with great loss. A seventh time they made a desperate charge, which being directed against a newly raised regiment, caused some disorder and a partial retreat; the enemy perceiving this, sent immediately two regiments of cuirassiers, fresh troops, belonging to the recent reinforcement; both officers and men were half drunk. Diebitsch had thus prepared them for the desperate work he had cut out for their execution. They made a tremendous attack, and for a moment succeeded in putting the new formed regiment into disorder, got round to their rear, among the wounded, ammunition, and peasant's wagons; but the newly-raised troops having promptly received the assistance of the Polish Lancers, as suddenly recovered from their panic, formed themselves again in order of battle, and the two regiments of Russian Cuirassiers were literally cut to pieces; only 20 prisoners, mostly officers, were made, and only 30 made their escape to inform General Diebitsch of their disaster. Thus they suffered for their temerity by the loss of two regiments: the commander of one of the regiments was taken prisoner. The intention of General Diebitsch was, that they should penetrate the Polish line, and cut their way through to Warsaw; but they met their fate.—This affair being so very decisive, the Russians left the field of battle, and retired again into the strong hold in the forest. The loss of the Russians, on that day, was upwards of 15,000 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners; 3 pieces of cannon taken, and 8 spiked. The loss of the Poles was great; the killed and wounded are reckoned about 5,000. This may be considered as a great victory gained by the Poles over the Russians, when you take into consideration the disproportion in numbers, and the immense strength of the Russian artillery. You may judge of the intrepid bravery of Chlopicki, when he had three horses shot under him on that memorable day, and was wounded in the foot, though not dangerously. He was obliged to be carried off the field of battle. The colonel of the new Warsaw Regiment was also wounded, and unfortunately was not with his men at the seventh charge of the Russians, which prevented the battle being so decidedly victorious. Prince Radziwill lost the valuable services of his right hand man, on the brave Chlopicki being wounded.

I yesterday paid the Polish soldiers a visit at the batteries at Praga; they were in good spirits. Since Friday every thing remains quiet, no fighting. The conduct of Prince Radziwill is universally extolled, he has seen superior merit in Gen. Skrzynecki, the third in command; the Prince proposed to resign in his favor, the second in command seconded the proposal, and we all look with confidence to Skrzynecki. All the inhabitants are now going to take the oath of allegiance to the present Government.

New York, April 16.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the *George Canning*, ALLYN, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 24th March, we have London dates of the 23d, and Liverpool of the 24th, inclusive,—three days later than by the Hibernia.

The intelligence, notwithstanding the very late dates by the Hibernia, is full of interest.

On the 21st of March, the project of Parliamentary Reform was taken up in the House of Commons, on the motion for the second reading of the bill. A long debate ensued, and upon taking the question in the fullest house ever known, the votes for the second reading 302, against it 301—majority in favor of the second reading *one*. The time for going into committee of the whole on the bill was fixed for the 2d of April.

Public feeling appears to run high in England on this subject, and vast numbers of petitions are pouring into Parliament in favour of Reform, as well as more or less against it. If the bill should be finally lost, after the high expectations that have been raised respecting the success of the measure, we are apprehensive it may give rise to some disturbances in the kingdom.

The Russians, at the latest intelligence from Poland, had not made any new attack upon the Polish forces. The weather is said to have proved very unfavourable for military operations, the thawing of the snow, and the breaking up of the ice in the Vistula.

Field Marshal Diebitsch has set at liberty Polish prisoners of war; each of them received two ducats and a Proclamation to the Poles.

The Governor-General of Warsaw, M. Weyezinki, and the Vice Governor, Mesiolowki, have resigned.

A letter from Frankfort, dated March 16, states the central force of the Polish army, concentrated in the villages westward of Warsaw, at about 36,000 regulars, 15,000 volunteers or irregulars, 5000 scythemen, and 66 field pieces; independent of 10,000 men, and 12 guns, under General Dwernicki, in the walwodship of Sandmir.

The same letter says—"It is affirmed, on the best authority, that the Russian loss in killed, wounded, and missing, since the opening of the campaign amounts to 8000 men, and 13 guns of various calibre. The sick are numerous, and are placed at 7000.—There has been no want of provisions hitherto, and by a general order, each man is provided with six days' rations, constantly renewed."

Frontiers of Poland, March 5.—The main body of the army has returned to the left bank of the Vistula, and is encamped near the village of Porosnuck, half a league from the city. It is affirmed that the change in the command of the army was owing to the opinion expressed by Prince Radzivill and General Wisenhof, the head of the Moderate party, that enough had been done even for the military honor of the Poles, and that, considering the impossibility of longer resisting the Russian powers, the wisest course would be to enter into negociations. The present Commander-in-chief was of a different opinion, and the Poles, considering the intrepidity with which he had fought at Dobre, proclaimed him Generalissimo. Prince Radziville, General Wiesenhof, and three other Generals, laid down their commands, and were suspended from their functions. The Polish Government has given orders to form magazines on the road to Silesia, which indicates that the army will retreat in that direction. The weather is very bad. The Vistula has risen to an extraordinary height, and the roads are impassable except the cause ways. Hence it is probable that the military operations of both parties will experience delay for some time to come.

London, March 5.—We received last night the Paris papers of Sunday and Monday. The capital is reported as perfectly tranquil up to mid-day on Sunday, the apprehensions of a disturbance, which had been liberally indulged in for some days preceding, not having been happily realised on that day. The Ministry were upon the alert to repress commotion, and, in order to be in a better condition to do so, had assembled in Paris an immense military force, some of the papers estimating it at 30,000 regular troops. To give color to this measure, the Moniteur had explained that the only object was a review by the King, his Majesty being desirous of gratifying the Parisians by displaying "the degree of discipline to which the young army had attained." In the same spirit with these demonstrations, M. Casimir Perrier had addressed a circular to the Prefects of the Departments, enjoining them to enforce the laws against tumultuary meetings with a high hand, to overawe sedition, but to respect public opinion when temperately and constitutionally expressed. Three Journals had been already seized upon trifling charges of having used intemperate language with reference to the Government; a position had been also taken up against the 'Patriotic Associations' which are spreading throughout France, by declaring the posting of their *offices* illegal. This last is a strong measure, but the opening of the Ministerial campaign against popular opinion is marked in all respects by great boldness, if not with temerity.

The news from Spain, taken from the official Gazette of the 12th inst., destroys all the hopes which had been formed from preceding accounts of the success of the insurrectionists in that country. It contains despatches from Gen. Quesada, stating that the malcontents of the Isle of Loon, to the number of 400, had laid down their arms. This account is naturally to be received with suspicion, and the French papers say that letters have been received in Paris which affirm the undoubted success of the revolutionary efforts, notwithstanding the express disclaimer of it in the Government Journal.

The news from Poland is more than usually cheering. The patriot army is said to be unbroken in spirit, with supplies of all sorts abundant, strongly posted near Warsaw, having also a large force in Praga. The Russians, on the other hand, are represented as harrassed by the bad roads, disappointed by the breaking up of the ice on the Vistula, weakened by diseases from the marshes of the dreary country in which they are marching, sickly, irresolute, and dispirited. Even the Prussian accounts admit that provisions are exceedingly scarce in Gen. Diebitsch's army, and that the resistance which met their advances into Poland exceeded all the previous calculations of the Commander-in-chief, and obliged him materially to alter his plans. Some new engagements are said to have taken place, which have ended favourably to the Poles.

Gen. Dwernicki is in pursuit of the Russians, who are retreating through Lublin.

According to the last advices of the 12th inst. from Toulon, a telegraphic despatch has communicated orders to fit out for sea all ships of the line, frigates, sloops, brigs, and steamboats in the harbor, without the least delay. They are to be placed upon a war footing, and to be manned from the crews lately sent to Brest, L'Orient and Rochfort.

LONDON, March 23.—The attendance of Members in the House of Commons last night exceeded any thing on record. The largest attendance on any former occasion as known by a division, was in a Committee, when there were present 558 Members. Last night's attendance was as follows:—

The Numbers announced on the division make	603
The Tellers were	4
The Speaker	1
Six pair retired	12
Invalid Members who did not vote, in consequence, it was said, of the Ministers' confidence in their numbers, but who were in attendance in an adjoining room	7
Member locked out (we believe)	1
Total Number present	628

Thus, of the House, consisting of 658 Members, there were, according to the above statement and calculation, *six hundred and twenty-eight* Members actually in and about the House, and only thirty Members absent; and, if the largest known number present on any former occasion were 558, there were last night present seventy Members more than on any former event!

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, March 22.

Since this day week the imports of grain and flour have increased considerably; exceeding the demand. At this day's market the demand was much stagnated for every article in the trade, and sales only to a very moderate extent were made, although a decline on last Thursday's of 3d a 4d on Wheat, 1s per brl. and sack on Flour, 1½d a 2d per 45 lb. on Oats, 1s to 1s 6d on Oatmeal, and 2s on Mault was submitted to, but holders of superior qualities appear unwilling to press sale.

March 23—COTTON.—The sales during the last three days amount to about 5,500 bales. The market pretty steady, but flat withal. The sales of Cotton this day about 1500 bales, the market flat. Our Corn market on Saturday last was flat and lower prices accepted. This day the demand has not improved. We quote New Orleans and Virginia Flour, duty paid, at 35s a 36s; New York 36s a 37s.; and Western Canal at 37s 6d a 38s. per barrel. The duty on Wheat and Flour continues at the lowest rate.

From the Journal of Commerce.

ONE DAY LATER.—By the ship United States, Capt. Winsor, we have Liverpool dates of March 25th, London of the evening of 23d, and Belfast papers of 22d. The items which we have time to select at this late hour, (half past 4,) possess a good deal of interest.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening.—*Reported Dissolution of Parliament.*—We have strong reasons to believe that after the despatch of some necessary business, Parliament will be dissolved this evening.—*Globe.*

BELGIUM.—We have just received a private letter from Brussels, dated yesterday. A portion—the most belligerent portion of the Belgian Ministry has resigned. The hopes of the Orangists are evidently rising. *Globe.*

ITALY.—A proclamation of the Cardinal Pro-Secretary at Rome, dated the 8th of March, says, "Three strong columns of the imperial and royal Austrian army entered Modena, Parma, and Pontelagoscuro, on the 5th instant, in the States of the Church, whence these troops advanced by forced marches into the interior of the Pontifical states.

SPAIN.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Madrid, March 15th, published in the Messager des Chambres: "We have received news from Cadiz to the 10th inst. at which period every thing was in a perfect state of tranquility; the troops of the insurrectionists have been defeated, prisoners have been shot without mercy, and numerous executions have taken place.

POLAND.—The Courier of Wednesday evening gives the following letter, dated Warsaw, March 10, as from a correspondent entitled to credit:—"I inform you that Gen. Dwerniki has again gained a victory over Gen. Kreutz, near Lublin, and has taken four cannon; he passed through Lublin, where he was hailed with demonstrations of joy, and proceeded onwards to Volhynia. There is a report, and it is almost certain, that there is a revolution in the Ukraine, Volhynia, Podolia, and Lithuania, which is most probable, as the whole of the Russian army which was at Crochow, close by Prague, have all retreated suddenly towards the frontiers; this is a fact, for the cavalry the day before yesterday followed them, and last night the remaining infantry, and the more convincing proof that it was a sudden retreat is, that Charles —— was yesterday at Crochow, and saw dismounted cannon and one caisson that they had left full of cartridges, the axle-tree being broke, besides gin, bread and dough, from which they were going to make bread. I think it will be with difficulty the Russians will ever return to Warsaw; the fortifications are being very much strengthened, and every preparation is being made to defend the town."

Commercial Failures in Dublin.—We regret extremely to be obliged to state, that within the course of the last few days, a firm in this city, which was long established in the general mercantile trade, extremely extensive in its dealings, and which always bore a high character, has failed. The partners in this establishment have absconded, after raising large sums of money from the various correspondents in the city; the exact sum which they have taken with them is not yet ascertained. We have also heard of the failure of an old and respectable firm engaged extensively in the retail grocery and spirit trade.

Dublin Morning Register.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Thursday, March 24, 1831.—The sales of the week are 17,000 bags, at the prices before current. The arrivals are 9 vessels from the United States.

We have news from the Continent by way of Charleston, a day or two later, which leaves no room to doubt that the Russian army was on the retreat.

Havre, March 23.

It is not certain yet that Poland is saved, but it is pretty certain, if you look at the state of the country, that the Russians cannot commence a second campaign before the month of July. And between this and July, what events may not happen in Europe!

Paris, March 22.

Extract of a private letter of 10th March from Warsaw—"The Russians disappeared yesterday morning; it is not known what motive induced such a precipitate retreat; they left baggage, provisions, and beef half cooked. Every thing indicates that they have hastily withdrawn in consequence of previously unexpected orders. Our troops pursue them. Dwernicki makes incursions as far as Uscilug. They call him here contractor for the supply of cannon, as every now and then we hear reports of the new pieces he has captured from the enemy. Yesterday the Chamber voted a fresh loan for the National Government. Our finances are in the best condition, and public confidence has in no instance been impaired."

Colombia—This unhappy country, since the death of the illustrious Bolivar, seems to be the victim of every petty military tyrant who has funds or cunning enough to muster a predatory band of ruffians for the destruction of his neighbor's property, and almost every arrival from this truly ill-fated land brings intelligence of the triumph or defeat of some military demagogue.—We have heard it stated that the power of Paez is on the wane—when Colombia shall have rid herself of him, she may expect something like tranquility—and when the true history of her wrongs and misfortunes becomes recorded, his name will be found most prominent among those who have contributed to the premature sacrifice of her liberties.—*Balt. Gaz.*

The Census.—The whole population of the United States, according to the recent census, is 12,821,181 souls. Of this number there are upwards of 2,000,000 slaves.

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer says in his last paper, in reference to the Bank of the United States, "I have never doubted the Constitutionality nor the usefulness of such an institution, provided its powers and privileges were so modified as to prevent its proving dangerous to the existence of State Banks, or to the Republican institutions of the country."

This is begging the question; but we are glad to find a journal so influential, and one so high in the confidence of the Government, frankly admitting so much as the constitutionality and usefulness of the Bank. Considering the political relations of the Courier, the concession does credit to its candor.

National Intelligencer.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that a Mr. King of Waterford, Erie county, Penn. has undertaken to deliver at Cincinnati, Ohio, from the Kiskiminetas works, 40,000 barrels of salt, at *one dollar* a barrel.

The quantity of coal annually consumed in England and Scotland is estimated at 14,880,000 tons.

TO OWNERS OF

Gold Mines, Plantations, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those owners of Property at the South, that his acquaintance with American, Foreign and Emigrant Capitalists is very extensive—and as many are constantly communicating by letter and in person, making inquiry how they may invest their funds to good advantage, wishing to know if some plan could not be adopted, that they might communicate and correspond with owners of Mines, Plantations, &c. &c. at the South, &c.—has induced me to open an office in this city and favor you with the following preamble and advertisement for your perusal.

I having (since I have opened my office) many capitalists recorded on my books as applicants, now tender my services as agent or informant, to owners of property, more particularly those who own Gold and other Mines, &c. Firmly believing that much can be done to the advantage and benefit of all concerned, by entering into engagements and contracts with *CAPITALISTS*, who will unite, and form companies, as mining companies, or engage as copartners with private individuals or companies already organized—in fact arrangements could be entered into with capitalists, to sell or rent or lease them property as above described, or by allowing them a reasonable interest and securing them, by mortgaging unincumbered real estate, worth double the amount of any sum required, money could be obtained on a loan of 3, 5, 7 and 10 years. Finally, to conclude, it will be well to remark, in order to save *time, trouble and delay*, it will be an invariable rule to be observed and complied with, all first communications on business, must fully impart the *wishes, wants* and *views* of the applicant or writer—and also, forward a full and correct description of all or any property, (should real estate, &c. in any way be connected with the business) particularly describing its *location, situation, quantity, divisions, improvements, quality*, distances from *post, mercantile and manufacturing towns, cities, &c. navigable streams, post and turnpike roads*, value, lowest price, terms of payment, &c. &c. and other necessary information and instructions, &c. according to the nature of the business. Also, each application must be accompanied with an advance retaining fee, viz: For all business amounting to $20,000 and under, the advance fee will be $10 (ten dollars)—and for all amounts of $50,000 and under, the advance fee will be $20 (twenty dollars,) and in all cases postage must be paid or letters will not be taken from the post office—this last rule will be strictly enforced and not deviated from.

N. B. All business, immaterial on what subject, will be attended to with the strictest *confidence and secrecy*; and all communications will on their arrival here, meet with an immediate answer per return of the first mail. ☞ I will here remark that this establishment is no way connected with any other, though in the same building with an office of a similar nature. With a hope of success and liberal support and patronage, I subscribe myself your very obedient and humble servant,

JAS. F. D. OLDENBURG,
Attorney, Scrivener, and General Agent,
No. 37, Nassau st. New York City.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET!

From the Washington Globe, of April 20.

It will appear by the publication in our columns of to-day, that the *Secretary of State* has tendered his resignation to the President, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully and distinctly stated in the correspondence, that comment on our part is unnecessary.—On the 7th the *Secretary of War* tendered his resignation to the President; and yesterday the *Secretary of the Treasury* and *Secretary of the Navy* handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the Cabinet is to take place.

WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, and if possible, to repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied, except by a self disfranchisement which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcileable with propriety or self-respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the Cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an Administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalship be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the Administration embarrassed and weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the Republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every Administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed: the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain: and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject:—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow-citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion.—To the unfavorable influence which my continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the People; and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close your patriotic, toilsome, and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations partly of a public and partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life, will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

Your sincere friend and obedient servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12, 1831.

Dear Sir: Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the ty of my countrymen has imposed upon me. reasons you present are so strong that, with regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my count, to remain in the Cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had tend with, and of the benefits which have the affairs of your country, from your con in the arduous tasks to which you have jected. To say that I deeply regret to but feebly to express my feelings on the oc

When called by my country to the stati occupy, it was not without a deep sense of ous responsibilities, and a strong distrust that I obeyed the call; but, cheered by the ness that no other motive actuated me, than to guard her interests, and to place her upon ground of those great principles, which, by and purest of our patriots, has been deem tial to her prosperity, I ventured upon the signed me. I did this in the confident hope ing the support of advisers, able and laying aside every thing but a desire to vigor to the vital principles of our Union, with a single eye to the best means of effe paramount object. In you, this hope has alized to the utmost. In the most difficult ing moments of my administration, I have found you sincere, able, and efficient—and times to afford me every aid. If, however cumstances in your judgment sufficient necessary, the official ties subsisting between be severed, I can only say that this necessity ly lamented by me. I part with you only you yourself have requested me to do so sustained that request by reasons strong command my assent. I cannot, however, separation to take place, without expressing hope, that this retirement from public affairs temporary; and that if, in any other station vernment should have occasion for serv value of which has been so sensibly felt by consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you allude but be fully aware. I look upon it with regret it the more, because one of its fea is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. ever, but an instance of one of the evils to governments must ever be liable. The only for these evils, as they arise, lies in the int and public spirit of our common constituents will correct them—and in this there is abund solation. I cannot quit this subject without that with the best opportunities for observ judging, I have seen in you no other desire move quietly on in the path of your duties promote the harmonious conduct of public on this point you have had to encounter it is but another proof of the utter insuffi innocence and worth to shield from such a

Be assured that the interest you expr happiness is most heartily reciprocated most cordial feelings accompany you, and very sincerely, your friend.

ANDREW JACK

P. S. It is understood that you are to office until your successor is appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

Remarks by the National Intelligencer.

The resignation, in mass, of the Cabinet officers, however frequent in Britain, when public sentiment there loss of a majority in Parliament, for nistry to retire, is a novel occurrence country, and constitutes an epoch in tory of the United States. It is in however, which, though unexpected, to many, will surprise but few. The tions which were known to have long among the members of the Admin had prepared the public mind for a c some sort; and, as either the dismiss of the antagonist parties, or its re threatened serious discontent in the the rival divisions of the Jackson pa presume, as a measure of compromise avert a further alienation between the signation of the whole Cabinet was on; for it is understood that the Attor neral has also tendered his resignation salvation of the party, it was plain, ed this course, and it has been prud dopted. Thus has our Cabinet, as said of the Rockingham Administration solved in its own weakness," and, it added, by the discordance of its mate

We have hazarded a conjecture co ing the operative cause of the dis without resorting to the correspondence tween the President and the Secret State, which it might be supposed wo nish a full explanation. Mr. Van B letter (the only one accompanying the nations which has been given to the is studiously occult on this interesting ject, though it is ushered in with an for being so prolix in explaining the in relation at least to his own case. It seem, from the President's reply, t Secretary's statement was quite inte to him; but as he possibly possesses for interpreting it, derived from co sources, the general reader, being of this advantage, may be excused somewhat at fault in reading the expo honorable Secretary. At one mom would seem to have resigned becau fice of Secretary of State was a pos favorable to "ulterior" operations Presidency, and that he had no idea deferred from them by a "self disp ment." But this injurious conjecture with chased away by his intimati cent occurrences had rendered his painful to his delicacy; and then th ble ambition of doing an act of disi patriotism, which would carry with the charm of novelty and the weight cedent, appears to have produced nation.

These and sundry other inter which his letter invites, present to the mind in quick succession, as the letter is put aside, in despair standing what was the precise mo honorable Secretary's retirement possible that the necessity which rable Secretary felt for resigning perplexed, or perplexing a charac was sincerely embarrassed himself sat down to the task of explaining

Of the contemplated arrangement ing the vacancies, we know as little readers; though rumor has not been Indeed, the Official Journal leaves doubts, whether the vacancies are to plied at all. "From this," says the speaking of the resignations, "it is that a new organization of the Cabi take place." All the Secretaries signed, and yet it is only *inferred* va places are to be filled again! The Po indeed, intimates in the postcript th

Mr. Van Buren, that a new Secretary
e will be appointed, but, whether he
s to fill the other Cabinet offices, or,
experienced the evils of having many
llors, he means to be his own Cabinet,
estion which we are left without the
of settling. As our venerable moni-
Richmond would say—"*Nous verrons.*"
e writing the above, we find that the
raph intimates, on sufficient authority,
bt, that Mr. Ingham and Mr. Branch
requested by the President to resign.
nor very confidently asserts that the
Cabinet will in part be formed as fol-

Livingston, Secretary of State.
McLane, of Delaware, Secretary of the Trea-

White, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.
Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Secretary of
y.
s understood that Mr. Barry, Post-
r General, tendered his resignation
but that the President prevailed on him
main in office.

stscript.—Late last evening, after our
was prepared for press, we were favor-
th copies of the following correspond-
between the President and the Secre-
of War. Mr. Eaton, it seems, took
ad in resigning. His letter is less am-
us than that of Mr. Van Buren, but it
ins from any allusion to the probable
s which really induced his retirement,
o which public opinion naturally attri-
the breaking up of the Cabinet. These
less were freely communicated by him,
e conversation with the President to
he refers.

Washington City, 7th April, 1831.

r Sir: Four days ago I communicated to you
sire to relinquish the duties of the War Depart-
and I now take occasion to repeat the request
was then made. I am not disposed, by any sud-
withdrawal, to interrupt, or retard, the business
office. A short time will be sufficient, I hope,
ble you to direct your attention towards some
n, in whose capacity, industry, and friendly dis-
on, you may have confidence, to assist in the
ficated and laborious duties of your administra-
Two or three weeks, perhaps less, may be suf-
for the purpose.
coming to this conclusion, candor demands of
say, that it arises from no dissatisfaction enter-
towards you—from no misunderstanding be-
us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on
rt, of that friendship and confidence, which has
been reposed in you.
ntered your Cabinet, as is well known to you,
ary to my own wishes; and having nothing to de-
either as it regards myself or friends, have ever
cherished a determination to avail myself of the
favourable moment, after your Administration
d be in successful operation, to retire. It oc-
o me that the time is now at hand, when I may
with propriety, and in proper respect to you.
ing to the present state of things—to the course
ur Administration, which, being fairly develop-
before the people, for approval or condemna-
—I cannot consider the step I am taking, objec-
ble, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can
affect or injure a course of policy by you aldea-
vantageously commenced, and which I hope
e carried out to the benefit and advancement of
eople.
ndering my sincere wishes for your prosperity
appiness, and for your successful efforts in the
of your country.
I am, very truly, your friend,
J. H. EATON

ndrew Jackson,
President of the U. States.

Washington City, April 8, 1831.

an Sir: Your letter of yesterday was received,
have carefully considered it. When you con-
d with me the other day, on the subject of your
drawing from the Cabinet, I expressed to you a
re desire that you would well consider of it; for,
ver reluctant I am to be deprived of your servi-
I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your
es, and inclinations to remain, particularly as I
know that in 1829, when I invited you to be-
a member of my Cabinet, you objected, and
ssed a desire to be excused, and only gave up
objections at my pressing solicitation.
n acquaintance with you, of twenty years stand-
assured me, that, in your honesty, prudence, ca-
y, discretion, and judgment, I could safely rely
confide. I have not been disappointed. With
performance of your duties, since you have been
me, I have been fully satisfied, and, go where
will, be your destiny what it may, my best wishes
always attend you.
will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to ob-
some qualified friend to succeed you; and, until
, I must solicit that the acceptance of your resig-
n be deferred.
am, very sincerely and respectfully your friend.
ANDREW JACKSON.
ajor J. H. Eaton, Secretary of War.

Prince Murat.—One of our last Liverpool
ers, says—"Col. A. Murat, son of the
King of Naples, and a nephew to Napo-
n Bonaparte, lately arrived in town, [in
don, probably] from North America,
arrival in this country is not agreeable to
Neapolitan Government, but the Italian
iots have great expectancy in this young
leman's future conduct."

Virginia.—A Richmond corrrespondent
he Winchester, Va. Republican, gives
following classification of parties, as
ching the Presidential question, in the
ginian House of Delegates: "Calhoun men
whole hog Jackson men 50—Clay men
. This statement of his correspondent,
editor of the Republican understands to
nt that there are 68 members who prefer
houn before Jackson or Van Buren; 50
prefer Jackson first and then Van Buren;
48 who prefer Clay to either or all.

Ex-President Monroe.—The public will be
ified to learn, says the Richmond Compiler,
the accounting officers at Washington
passed upon the accounts of this veteran
sman, and have allowed him 30,000 dol-
the full amount of what the late Act of
ress has permitted them to admit. The
ey was to have been transmitted on
rsday last in a draft upon the Bank of the
ited States at New York.

Mrs. Royall vs. *United States Bank.*—Mrs.
yall has assured us of her high gratifica-
at the passage of the resolution against
nited States Bank by the Legislature.
says she has been—is now—and will
be an uncompromising enemy to the
ted States Bank. She is determined to
on the Bank.—*N. Y. Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1831.

To Correspondents.—"Typo" is crowded out this week by more pressing matters.

Mister "Amelia" will excuse us. We do not think the Ladies of this town are ambitious of distinction as *active* politicians, and especially that they would not allow any one of the masculine gender to pledge them to do such a *deed of horror* as "Amelia" threatens.

The News.—In a preceding column we have given all the particulars that have come to hand, of the change of Ministry at Washington. Mr. Van Buren's letter, which some of our brother editors appear to think so fully explanatory of his reasons for resigning, seems to us to give any thing but a true reason for that act. What has occurred to render it necessary now, which did not exist at the time he went into office? He was then as generally considered an aspirant to the Presidency, as now. The newspapers, from one end of the country to the other, so spoke of him then. He has not been nominated by any State, nor even by the smallest county or town meeting, so far as we have heard, to succeed Gen. Jackson. Indeed he is less immediately before the people now than he was then, for then it was supposed that General Jackson would decline a re-election, and that Mr. Van Buren would be a candidate to succeed him in 1833; now Gen. Jackson is again a candidate, and his claims must be postponed till 1837. His reasons are contradicted by every circumstance, and for our part, we want something more satisfactory, more reasonable. If the true motive could be got at, we suspect it would not be very different from this: that "rats desert a sinking ship." Mr. Van Buren has seen that Gen. Jackson's popularity has taken a downward course, and, true to his character, he is off. If two years have served to detach a large number of his supporters, what will not six years more effect? Why, he may naturally enough suppose, that at the end of a second term, the old General would stand a leafless hickory, not even sheltered and supported by many of those whom he has placed in office. But, possibly, time may disclose more in relation to this step than Mr. Van Buren has done.

There are reasons enough, in Mr. Eaton's incompetency, to account for his resignation, without looking about for others; but perhaps he has arrived at a conclusion similar to Mr. Van Buren's avowed one, and thinks that as he has been spoken of for the Vice Presidency, he ought not to remain in the Cabinet. It is actually said that he is to be run upon the Jackson ticket for Vice President! What a falling off is there! To what a pass have we come, to be obliged to put such a man in an office which will almost certainly bring him into the Presidential chair! We cannot believe it, however. The Administration cannot be so mad as to run such a ticket.

In relation to Messrs. Branch and Ingham, we have yet no certain information, but the Telegraph says that they were requested to resign, in other words turned out. This assertion is strengthened by the fact, that they are the friends of Mr. Calhoun, and by the improbability that they would be acting in concert with Mr. Van Buren.

Upon the whole, we think that the country will gain by the change. What effect it may have upon Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren will depend upon further disclosures.

We make no apology for filling so much space with foreign news. It is indeed of an exciting character. The Poles have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of Liberty. They have beaten their enemy in every encounter, and finally obliged him to retreat, harassing him at every step. It is said that the Russians cannot return to the charge before July, and by that time what events may not have happened in Europe!

In England, a contest of another, but hardly less interesting character, is going on; a contest between the people and the aristocracy, which it is expected will be followed by insurrection if the aristocracy prevail, and which will certainly work a political revolution if the people carry it. Well may this country look with deep anxiety upon the present condition of Europe.

A public meeting of the citizens of New Hanover County, was appointed to be held in Wilmington, on Monday last, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Congress. We have not heard the result.

We wish this mode of selecting candidates were universal in our State. It would do more to put down treating, and to secure an able representation in the National and State Legislatures, than any thing else that we know of. The most distinguished men in our State are seldom brought into the Legislative councils, except in the few towns which are entitled to a distinct representation in the State Legislature, because there is no efficient mode of bringing them out as Candidates, unless they thrust themselves forward; and they are aware that they cannot safely do this until they have made up their mind to use all the disgusting arts of electioneering which are usually deemed so necessary to success. But when the citizens nominate an individual, and it is presumed that they would generally nominate the most talented, honest and capable man, he would feel bound, if not at too great a sacrifice of personal interests, to obey the call; and he would *not* [illegible] to treat his neighbors to whiskey, to make drunkards of themselves.

In the different counties, the people would have a good opportunity to designate their candidates for the Legislature, at the Spring terms of the Superior Courts. At which time also Delegates might be appointed to a District Convention, to assemble in the most central county of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress. Let such a custom once obtain, and we doubt not its beneficial effects would be apparent to all.

Jos. R. Lloyd, Esq. of Tarborough, is a candidate for Congress in opposition to Dr. Hall.

Nullification—*Defeated!*—In the Columbia (S. C.) Congressional District, an election was held a few days ago, for a member of Congress in the place of Wm. D. Martin, lately appointed Judge of the State Courts. After an animated contest, Major John M. Felder, an anti-nullifier, was elected by a majority of 260 votes over Col. Wm. C. Preston, a nullifier, one of the most wealthy, talented, and influential men in S. C. This looks well for the head quarters of nullification. We doubt whether it will ever again exhibit its ugly head. It wanted but this blow to give it its quietus.

A Public Dinner, numerously attended, was given in Columbia, S. C. on the 15th inst., to Gov. Hamilton, and Senators Hayne and Miller. Each of these gentlemen made a speech, which it seems to be thought advisable not to give to the public. The Columbia Telescope says of them:—

"Though using, for the greater part, the same topics, each gave, after his several manner, a different exposure of the present ill-omened state of our national interests. With some of their arguments, we were much struck, for their novelty and force. We would gladly have laid their speeches before our readers, if it had been possible. But we have been unable to procure them; the suddenness of the occasion having made set speeches on the part of the gentlemen, impossible. We might give, it is true, a report of them; but we should be able to do them little justice: so that, as no design of a political effect existed, we think it better, on the whole, that no further matter should be added to the abundant causes of excitement that are already so widely felt throughout the State."

The following are some of the regular toasts:

The Union—Indissoluble, while supported by public opinion, based on public justice.

The President of the United States—May he rely on old friends for his support, and old principles for his guide.

The Vice President of the United States—The cloud with which his enemies have attempted to sully his brightness, has passed the sun's disk, and been forever dispersed by his rays.

The election of Charter Officers for the City of New York took place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst. Upwards of 24,000 votes were polled. Both parties, (Jackson and Clay) claim the victory. The most respectable papers of the Clay party claim a majority in the whole city of about 500 votes. A year or two ago, the Jackson majority was 5000.

Jackson Meeting in Philadelphia.—A meeting of the friends of the Administration was held in Philadelphia on the 18th inst. We have seen no regular account of the proceedings, but find the number of persons who attended stated in one place at 7000, and in another at 2500. A medium between [illegible] numbers might possibly be near the tru[illegible]

The Oxford Examiner.—We find that the opinions of the Editor of this print are so firmly made up against Mr. Calhoun, that we have no hope of convincing him of the error of his ways, and might therefore be tempted to let him alone, but that we cannot rest satisfied while he charges Mr. C. with originating the high Tariff doctrines. He says, "The Tariff plan was adopted while Mr. C. was in Congress, and received his support, and perhaps he was a leader in the business." Has the Editor forgotten, that the "Tariff plan" has existed as long as the Government has existed? That [illegible] means at first adopted, and ever since perseveringly relied on, to raise a revenue for the ordinary purposes of the Government? It is not the "Tariff plan" that any Southern man or any other man objects to; it is the extent to which it is carried that has made it odious. Now when we said that Mr. C. was not in Congress when the only two high Tariff acts were passed, (those of 1824 and 1828,) we expected to have satisfied the Editor that he had charged Mr. C. wrongfully. The Tariff that Mr. C. supported while in Congress, the people of the South would, we suspect, consider a blessing only second in value to the Union itself.

As the Editor has done us the justice to let our opinions speak for themselves, we are quite willing that his readers should judge between us.

Our compliment to the honesty of the Examiner was meant in all sincerity. We have too great a contempt for that system of ethics which justifies the support of an Administration right or wrong, not to admire the independence of an Editor who discriminates between its good and bad acts.

It has ever been our steady aim, (in which we have been almost invariably successful,) to preserve with our Editorial contemporaries, relations of friendship and respect. In addition to the pleasure arising from friendly offices between professional brethren, we have always held, and endeavored to maintain by precept and example, the truth, of which a moment's reflection must convince every one, that Editors can only preserve the powerful and inherent influence of the Press, by treating each other with respect. The exhibition of a different feeling, sometimes expressed in the coarsest language, so common to almost all the fraternity, of late years, has weakened, and will continue still further to impair, the public confidence in the purity and honesty of purpose, both of the slanderer and the slandered. The recklessness with which imputations against each other's candor, honesty, and veracity, are made, is shocking to every man of common sensibility; and though such things may serve to amuse the crowd who gaze with open mouths, as upon a gladiatorial combat, they must bring destruction upon those who make us well as those who encounter them. It is with such views and feelings as these, long entertained, that we have witnessed the impeachments of our candor and honesty of purpose, in relation to the course we have pursued towards the present Administration, and that which we have so unhesitatingly avowed an intention to pursue, in the event of Mr. Calhoun's being a candidate for the next Presidency. Though we anticipated some little of what has actually followed an avowal so full of candor, yet we certainly have been not a little surprised at some of the sources from which it has come. We could not have dreamed, for instance, that any Editor who entered the Jackson ranks, not at the eleventh or twelfth hour, but after the battle had been fought, and the shouts of victory been long hushed in the stillness of security—who entered those ranks confessedly *with a view to the promotion of his pecuniary interests*,—would have charged us with insincerity in our advocacy of Gen. Jackson's election (in preference to Mr. Adams,) and support of such measures of his administration as we thought were right.—This is what we did not expect, and though we are not willing to offend the delicacy of our readers by branding such an one with the epithet so richly merited by such a base attack, yet it is due to our readers and to ourself to show how much the reverse of insincerity our course has been. This we proceed to do.

In the Observer of March 15, 1827, in an article giving our reasons for opposing the re-election of Mr. Adams, we held the following language:

"Had we been the conductor of a Press during the late Presidential contest, we should have gone heart and hand with the Editors of the Intelligencer, to promote the election of Wm. H. Crawford; and, if our wishes could avail, we would gladly see them again laboring in the same cause, and would be proud to labor with them. But 'fortune and accident,' to use the language of a northern politician, have not placed him among the present competitors for the high prize; and we have now to choose between two persons, for neither of whom, we honestly confess, have we, any more than the generality of Crawfordites, any particular attachment. * * * * Almost any change would be for the better. That change can be made only by the election of Andrew Jackson, who, if he does not possess the talents of Mr Adams, has, as we believe, better principles, and will pursue a straight forward honorable course, in which, if there be nothing splendid, there will at least be safety."

Almost a year afterwards, (Jan. 3d, 1828,) at a time when the excitement was very great in this Town and State, on the subject of the then approaching Presidential election, and when it was apparent to all that Gen. Jackson would obtain an overwhelming majority in this State, we observed, determined that no one should misunderstand our views,—

"We have before said, and see no reason to change the expression, that there are men in the country whom we should prefer to either of the two opposing candidates for the Presidency; that between them it is but a choice of evils, but that we consider Mr. Adams decidedly the greater evil; and having no hope of getting the man of our choice, we are anxious to promote the election of General Jackson, as far as our humble influence and our vote may aid in effecting it."

This course was seriously detrimental to our interests at the time, and we could not but know before hand that it would be so. As we did not sell ourself, soul and body, to either party, we could not expect to enjoy the entire confidence of either, at a time of great excitement like that. We were too candid for either party. But we are now amply rewarded for the temporary sacrifice, by the means which the record affords, of justification against all such attacks as those which have obliged us to pen this article.

It will thus be seen, that so far from having attempted to deceive the public into a belief that we were an ardent and unqualified supporter of Gen. Jackson's claims to the Presidency, that we actually thrust our opinions to the contrary *repeatedly* before our readers. *We* never desired to sail under false colors, and to make a profit of supporting the popular candidate, because he was popular. When he was elected, by an overwhelming majority—when the party which placed him in power had carried, and was carrying, every thing before it—when the only road to honor and office, seemed to lie in an indiscriminate support of the men and measures of the Administration—when the system of rewarding Editors had been fully developed—we did not *profess* an attachment that we never *felt*, and set ourself up for State's Attorney or Poet Laureate to the Administration, bound to defend and to applaud all its doings. We had nothing to desire beyond a faithful discharge of the duties of our station, and have therefore spoken freely of its acts, condemning where we could not approve, of which abundant evidence would be afforded by our files, if it were thought necessary to extend this article by quoting from them.—More recently, when we have seen this Administration deliberately violate the Constitution, in a particular upon which it ought to have been peculiarly sensitive, and when we saw what we believed to be the dawning of a hope of getting rid of this "choice of evils," we did not stop to satisfy ourself which way the wind of popularity would sit, to calculate the probability of gaining or losing patronage, but at once avowed a determination to support Mr. Calhoun. The reasons upon which that determination was founded, are of a public character, free from personal or pecuniary taint. They have been already sufficiently explained.

It is humiliating to be obliged to defend one's self from attacks wantonly, recklessly, falsely made; but we hope our readers will consider our good name of sufficient value to excuse the occupation of so much space upon such a subject.

New York, April 19.

The Market.—The drooping state of our Flour Market has not been revived, (indeed it could not be expected) by the advices received by the George Canning. It showed yesterday evident symptoms of a decline; common western Flour was offered at $6½, and N. York and common southern brands could probably have been bought at $6¼ to $6¾, 12000 bushels of heavy southern wheat (from Baltimore) were sold to a shipper on Change, at $1 40 cents. Northern rye brought 80 cents.—*Courier.*

It gives us much pleasure to state, that Messrs. Green and Beatty, have determined to rebuild a Steam Rice Machine, on the site occupied by their Machine, which was lately burned down. They will commence immediately; and design so to construct the Engine House and to cover the whole building, as to prevent accidents from fire.

Wilmington Recorder.

They who feel a lively interest in whatever is caculated to facilitate and improve our commerce, will be gratified when they learn, that a company has been formed, and a considerable portion of materials collected, for the purpose of building a sixty horse power steam boat, intended for towing vessels down the river and to sea, during the prevalence of Southerly winds; and also for performing occasional trips to Fayetteville, during the winter season.—*Ib.*

Duty on Cotton Wool.—The following is the resolution agreed to by the House of Commons, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer: "That a duty of 5s. 10d. be charged for every cwt. of cotton wool, or waste of wool, imported from any foreign country." A bill has been ordered to be brought in pursuant to such resolution.

POSTSCRIPT.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated
"*Wilmington, April 25th,* 1831.

"We have had several arrivals to-night, among which are the schooners Virginia and Cardinal, from New York, with Goods, &c., for merchants in Fayetteville and the interior. A meeting of the Citizens of the Town and County was held this afternoon at the Town Hall, to nominate a suitable person to represent this District in the next Congress.—Major John Owen, of Bladen, was nominated, approved of, and a committee appointed to confer with him on the subject."

New York, April 21.

WAR—Perhaps!—The New Bedford Mercury of yesterday furnishes the following paragraph. The latest dates from Brussels previously received, are of the 22d March. The distance between Brussels and Flushing might, by the aid of a steamboat, or fast vessel and fair wind in the Scheldt, be easily accomplished in ten hours. The rumor, therefore, *may* be true, that France had openly declared for Belgium; but we doubt.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT.

The brig Franklin, Stephen H. Howland, master, arrived at this port yesterday, left Flushing the 25th of March. France had joined the Belgians against the king of Holland, and the French General had been at Brussels to take command of the United Armies. An order had reached Flushing to put in immediate readiness the whole of the Dutch navy. It was rumored and believed that Austria had declared War against France. Captain Howland brot no papers.

The Washington papers of Saturday last contain the correspondence between Mr. Ingham and the President, which we have not room nor time to copy. It shall appear in our next. It seems that Mr. Ingham was actually requested to resign, by the President.—They profess a great deal of respect for each other, but we think Mr. I. is evidently displeased.

MARRIED,

In Oxford, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. N. H. Harding, WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, Esq. of Fayetteville, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Col. L. Gilliam, of Oxford.

DIED,

In Averasborough, on the 23d inst., Mr. GEORGE HODGES, a respectable citizen of that place.

Suddenly, at his Summer Residence, in Robeson County, on Friday the 22d instant. Mr MARK RUSSELL, Sen. of this town, in the 78th year of his age. Through life he maintained the character of an honest, industrious, peaceable man; the last twenty-three years of which, he was an approved member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his undeviating walk in the christian course, he reproved the careless, encouraged the faithful, and endeared himself to his brethren, numerous connections and relatives, who now mourn his exit—but, not as those who sorrow without hope. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." Psalm 37 v. 37—[*Communicated.*

In Raleigh, on the 14th inst., in the 72d year of his age, Mr. JOSEPH ROSS, a native of Ireland—but an American to the heart's core; remarkable for his eccentricity and benevolence.—*Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, April 26, Steam Boat Henrietta, Captain Patrick, with boats Clarendon and Messenger in tow, with Goods for J. C. Fenn, Wm. L. Hawley, B. Williams, Jas. Hadlock, L. Brown, Sam. Ferguson, Fayetteville; Foster & Cowan, Caldcleugh & Dusenberry, S. Hargrave, Herndon & Coon, Lexington; Hacket & Lemly, John Murphey, Kyle & Meenan, M. Brown, J. L. Cowan, Salisbury; B. Elliott, Randolph county; Elliott & Marsh, Chatham county; W. Stanley, J. Stanley, Guilford county; Hargrave & Hunt, Mocksville; Thos. Thompson, J. Small, Pittsborough; A. Dockery, F. & J. Leake, R. R. Thomas, Steel & Cole, Richmond county; Waugh & Isbell, Waugh & Summers, J. Waugh.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, April 14, Brig Exertion, from Jamaica, Schrs. Ann Smith, from N. York, Two Sisters, from Philadelphia, Hussar, from Charleston. Sloops, Import, from New York, Eclipse, from Charleston, Essex, from do.

CLEARED, Brigs Chancellor Ellis, for Port au prince, Shibboleth for Liverpool, Albert for Portland, Edward for New York, Schooners Acadia for N. York, Good Hope for Providence.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7 25 a 8. Bagging, yard, 13 a 15. Bacon, 6 a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 10½ a 12½. Corn 80 85. Flour $4 90 a 5 37. Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed 90 a $1. Lard 7 a 8. Lead, 5 a 7. Shot, per bag, $1½ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 27 a 29. Nails, cut, 6 a 6 50; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 45 a 50. Sugar, common 7 50 a 8 25, prime 10. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3. Ap. Brandy 45 a 50. Whiskey, 40 a 45. Wheat, 90 a $1. Beeswax, 18 cts.

Blanks for sale.

POETRY.

STANZAS—*By John Bowring, Esq*

When memory looks back on the record of years,
Ere reason and feeling decay;
Ere the footsteps we leave to this valley of tears
Are swept to oblivion away;
'Tis sweet, when delight has been sober'd by age,
To glance on its mirror again;
To glide o'er the cloud of adversity's page,
They seem not so desolate then.

As the tempest brings calm, as the hoarfrost that springs
At the dawning, disperses in day,
So the sun and the shade of vicissitude fling
A beautiful light on our way;
And passion and rapture, when temper'd by thought,
No trace but of happiness leave;
Even grief, when remember'd is tranquilly taught—
How vain, how ungrateful to grieve.

Life's briars and roses—its gladness and gloom;
Do they vanish together? Oh no!
The flowrets we pluck, and condense their perfume,
The weeds to the desert we throw:
Like the bee, thoughts fly o'er the field of the past,
Finding sweets wherespever they roam!
They wander through sunshine and storm, and at last
Store nought but the honey at home.

Abduction!—We learn that on Wednesday last a young man, in the employ of a Mr. R. W. residing with his family about three miles from town, on one of our most public roads, had a misunderstanding with his employer, and very unceremoniously threatened to perform upon our astonished neighbor the operation of throat cutting, which idea being not much relished by him, as one would naturally imagine he escaped through one of his back windows, leaving his wife and family in the house; and made a precipitate retreat to this city for such assistance as would be necessary to secure the ungrateful guest—which obtaining, he returned, when lo! the young man had retired, carrying with him not only Mr. W's wife but his horses and carriage, a bag of money, a double barreled gun and his servant girl—since which nothing has been heard of them.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Mournful Casualty!—We announce, with deep sympathy in the affliction which the event visits on her fond parents, and in the hope that it will operate as a solemn warning to young persons, the fact, that SARAH, the interesting little daughter of Mr. John D. Gordan, aged about 4 years, was poisoned yesterday from eating *yellow Jasmine flowers.* The child, we learn, was in good health at the breakfast table, went out and came home an hour or two after, to breathe her last in the arms of her parents who, are overwhelmed with grief by the sudden and heart rending event.

Norfolk Beacon.

Sam Patch-ism.—It appeared upon the trial of one Robinson for grand larceny, at Maysville, last week, that, to avoid being arrested by an officer, he made a leap from a precipice on Lake Erie of *fifty-two feet* perpendicular, and landed (to use an Hibernicism) in three feet of water without injury.—*Fredonia Censor.*

In the Chinese laws, one of the grounds on which a husband may divorce his wife is *her being given too much to talking.*

Kings of France.—It is worthy of remark, that none of the Kings of France have been succeeded by their sons for nearly two centuries. Philippe, the present King of the French, succeeded to the legal sway in consequence of the dethronement of Charles the X, who succeeded his brother, Louis the XVIII, who succeeded his brother, Louis the XVI; who succeeded his grandfather, Louis the XV; who likewise succeeded his grandfather, Louis the XIV, when only five years of age.

Milch Cows.—A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph says: "On the plantation of Judge Kenan, in Coweta County, are two Cows, of the improved English breed, each of which gives, daily, from *fifteen* to *twenty quarts of milk.* One of them, a few days since, gave *twenty-one quarts* at night and morning's milking. Judge K. feeds his cows, I am told, on chopped straw and oats, together with slops, &c."

A gentleman in New York who had suffered with an obstinate cough, of many years standing, and which, for the last two months, had been accompanied with all the symptoms of a confirmed and rapid consumption, has experienced complete relief by inhaling the fumes of nitric acid for half an hour at a time, three hours per day.

Extraordinary speed on the Railway.—It is an extraordinary fact, says the Leeds Mercury, that the railway carriages, on the 17th of Feb. travelled from Manchester to Liverpool in an *hour and a quarter.*

The lady of one of the dignitaries of the Church, recently received a "begging letter," addressed thus:—"to the Right Rev. Mother in God, the Bishopess of ——!" This beats the letter to the Duchess of Northumberland, received during the time his Grace was Viceroy of Ireland, with the following superscription:—"To her Grace the Lady Lieutenant of Ireland!"

An English writer observes of the proceedings of party politicians in Great Britain—"those who either attack or defend a minister in such a government as ours, where the utmost liberty is allowed, always carry matters to an extreme, and exaggerate his merit or demerit, both in domestic and foreign management." This is the case wherever the press is free; we experience it excessively in the United States. The men in office and the candidates for office are treated as demigods or demons. All moderation or impartiality in representing their characters and acts, is deemed selfish neutrality—temporizing, treachery, and so forth.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Artifices of Tradesmen.—This wide world contains a great many people, besides politicians, who are deeply skilled in the arts and tricks which operate on the passions of mankind. The New Yorkers, it seems, to borrow a significant phrase of Brother Jonathan, are, in this respect, "up to a thing or two." This "Commercial Capital, (in the complimentary language of its recently honored and feasted guest, Mr. Webster,) not only of all the United States, but of the whole continent also, from the Pole to the South Sea," possesses the life of all sorts of trades and professions to the acme; and, perhaps, among no class of its citizens does competition run higher than with the merchants. It contains mercantile houses without number, and every body goes there to get a supply of the choice productions of the world. One of our citizens just returned, informs us that while he was in the city, there were counted upwards of *seventy* merchants from this State, at one boarding house, *eleven* of whom were from the county of Guilford. Now, the soul-stirring question among the merchants of this emporium of the Western Hemisphere, is, who shall get the custom? And in the general rivalry, each one striving to turn the doubtful scale in his own favor, all sorts of lures are employed. This brings us to the point, from which, if we have not shot "off in an eccentric orbit," we had well nigh too long detained the patient reader. The subjoined "bill of the play," written by some facetious wight, as a burlesque on certain of their electioneering practices, forcibly illustrates the truth of our premises. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend recently from our focus of commerce for the copy.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

Will be performed every evening, Sundays included, at the principal Hotels in this city, by the Pearl Street Company, a Farce, called the

Drummers, or Disinterested Hospitality.

The part of Hardware Drummer by Mr. ——
Staple Goods Drummer, ——
Fancy Goods Drummer, ——
Crockery Drummer, ——

Punch, Grog, Playing Cards, Dice, and other refreshments are always provided *gratis* for COUNTRY MERCHANTS, who are invited to attend at all times. And for their further improvement in morals, the same entertainment is repeated on *Sundays*, at the usual places of resort around this city; and Horses and Carriages are provided GRATIS, at all hours, for *Country Merchants.*

The Actors themselves pay all expenses, their only recompense being the pleasure of obliging *Country Merchants*, who must not suspect that any selfish motive can lurk under this appearance of generosity, and that goods will be sold to them at higher prices to pay for such *expensive* entertainments.

Hydrophobia.—The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer notices a case of death by hydrophobia which took place in the county of Mecklenburg, on the 26th ult. It was that of a young named Lucas Drumwright, aged 24 years, who was slightly bitten in the wrist, by a dog on the 29th December. Shortly after receiving the injury, his fears were alarmed, and the usual means resorted to, with a view of counteracting the effects. After some time he was thought to be out of danger, and he pursued his customary occupation apparently in perfect health, until the 24 h ult. when the first symptoms of the disease shewed themselves. All remedies were ineffectual, and the distressing scene closed in death two days afterwards.

Typographical errors.—A Southern paper advertises a large quantity of *mice*, (rice) in lots to suit purchasers; and a merchant in the west, offers for sale, three hundred bushels of *cats* (oats) on a reasonable credit.

Lord Chancellor Brougham lately complained of a noise in his court, and told the door-keeper that "it seemed no use to speak to him, but if the noise continued, he should speak to his *successor.*" Similar language should be held, from time to time, by the people, to their negligent servants.

In January and February the Duke of Wellington was "loudly cheered" by great crowds, in the streets of London. Not long before, he was pelted with mud, and glad to escape precipitately. The hero of Waterloo was more afraid of mud than he ever had been of bullets or bayonets. It is thus that a man of the most moral courage and conscious worth may shrink and fly from the warfare of scurrility, when he would cheerfully and steadily meet any respectable and fair attacks.

It is related of Diogenes that when he was asked how he would be buried, he answered —"With my face downward; for, within a while, the world will be turned upside down, and then I shall lie right." The world is now likely to be so often turned, that the choice of a posture would be idle.

National Gazette.

Newspapers in the State of New York.—An extract from Mr. William's State Register for 1831, give the number of newspapers in the State at 234, of which about 70 are favorable to the present administration and 80 against it: 46 of the latter number are anti-masonic. In Putman and Rockland counties only, no papers are published. In the city of New York, there are 51 papers of all kinds; daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 24, semi-monthly 5, monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi-weekly, and 50,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the city in a year, is supposed to be 9,536,000. The paper consumed by the journals of the State, in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams, and the cost of it, at $4 a ream, is $132,000.—*Jour. of Com.*

The United States Gazette speaks of the "bursting of a grindstone," at Harper's ferry. What sort of an explosion is that Mr. Editor? Like the one when Paddy's dumplin drove the leg of mutton out of the pot?

Camden Journal.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,

Is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a full supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery, Hats and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low, wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. [22tf.]

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham, Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 1830. 7tf.

Removal.

The Subscriber has removed to the store recently occupied by Mr. James Jones, North East Corner of Market Square, where he has for sale,

Cases of men's, women's, & children's Shoes,

Suitable for the country trade. Also,

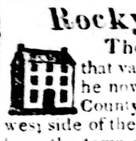
Cotton and Wool Cards,

From No. 10 to 4, of the best quality. Country merchants are requested to call.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1831. [epistf]

Rocky Point for Sale.



The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres; the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation.

This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known, and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.

For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington.

SAMUEL ASHE

March 30. [21-4w.]

20 Boxes (2 doz. each,) Brahmin WINE,
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhds. brown Sugar,

For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

March 5, 1831. [22tf.]

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

Also, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. [4tf.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

Randal Duckworth and others, vs. Bryan Boroughs & Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased*

It appearing to the Court, that some of the Heirs at Law of the deceased, reside out of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that the said heirs may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, to be holden on the third Monday in May next, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are Heirs of the said Joseph Duckworth, dec., otherwise they will be excluded, and the Estate divided among those who shall make such proof.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. [21-6w.]

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL; with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis. A work called the *Pulmist*, or *Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation alone $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

10 Barrels Tanners' OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,

For sale by JNO. HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received a part of his elegant Spring and Summer supply of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, SWISS, AND AMERICAN

Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beautiful and fashionable, which could be found in the Northern Cities, and among it several entire new articles for Ladies' Dresses.

He invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock, all of which will be sold low, either wholesale or retail.

March 6, 1831. [22-tf]

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞ A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas.

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town.

ALSO,

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 13. §2tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr Benjamin Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞ N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville. Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1831.

William W. Morgan and Wife vs. Anderson B. Smith and others, Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } *Petition for the partition of the Estate of George Moore, deceased.*

It appearing to the Court, that William Moore, one of the Heirs of said deceased, resides out of this State—it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said William Moore may have notice to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and then and there answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard exparte.

CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 17, 1831. [21-6w]

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Dragon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will entitle him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, and are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tate, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords convenient and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished at short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, and Petersburg Stages, daily

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesboro', arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your letter of this date, and have in reply to say, that we refer to the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarboro' Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LAWTON,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

To the Afflicted

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the early stages of those diseases. For two years past this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving freedom to the languid circulation. It assuages cough, and promotes a free and mild expectoration. It relieves pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to. Experience proves that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from No. 1 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. [22tf]

Just Received.

AND for sale by the Subscriber, a supply of Bible, Common Prayer, Tracts, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second. Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.

ALSO,

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of Bishop Heber.

Life of Bishop Heber.

An assortment of Bibles, Testaments and Common Prayer Books.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, January 18.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, suited to the use of the Episcopal Church, may be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cummington, General Agent of the Protestant Episcopal Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. Also Bishop Hobart's Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac and other Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

November 25, 1830.